

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, overcast, rainy. Temp. 16-18 (61-68). Thursday, scattered showers. Temp. 18-20 (64-68). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy, sunny spells. Temp. 19-20 (64-68). NEW YORK: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 17-19 (63-67).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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## IN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon

### Nixon Relates New Details on His Trip to China

By Bernard Gwertzman

**NEW YORK.** May 2 (NYT)—Richard Nixon says that during his historic trip to China in 1972 Mao Tse-tung told him that he was "comparatively happy" when right-wing governments took power in Western countries.

In the third of seven installments from his memoirs, the former president provided a few new details of his China initiative — probably the single most important foreign policy move of his administration, including portions of his hour-long conversation with Chairman Mao.

Until now, official U.S. participants in meetings with Mao, who died in 1976, have kept the content of their discussions confidential. The Nixon installment breaks the secrecy but provides virtually no insights into Mr. Nixon's strategic thinking or the actual contents of his serious discussions with the Chinese.

Mr. Nixon's China initiative was undertaken in secrecy with Henry Kissinger, his national security adviser, early in the administration. The world was stunned when it was announced that Mr. Kissinger had made a clandestine visit to Peking in July, 1971, and that Mao had invited Mr. Nixon to visit him, in effect ending two decades of estrangement between Washington and Peking.

#### Code Word

Discussing Mr. Kissinger's secret trip to China, Mr. Nixon said: "Before Kissinger left, we agreed on a single code word — Eureka — which he would use if his mission were successful and the presidential trip had been arranged."

"On July 11, Kissinger's aide, Al Haig, phoned that he had been deeply insulted by Foster Dulles' refusal to shake hands with him at the Geneva conference in 1954," Mr. Nixon wrote. "When I reached the bottom step, therefore, I made a point of extending



Chairman Mao welcoming President Nixon.

Mr. Nixon said that he had been impressed by Chou En-lai, the late Chinese premier, with whom he and Mr. Kissinger did most of their talking. In 1954, Chou was snubbed publicly when he attended a Geneva meeting. The U.S. secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, declined to shake hands with him.

"I knew that Chou had been deeply insulted by Foster Dulles' refusal to shake hands with him at the Geneva conference in 1954," Mr. Nixon wrote. "When I reached the bottom step, therefore, I made a point of extending

my hand as I walked toward him. When our hands met, one era ended and another began."

Chou later took note of this when he told Mr. Nixon, according to the installment, "Today we shook hands, but John Foster Dulles didn't want to do that."

As to his meeting with Mao, Mr. Nixon said that it began, through an interpreter, with bantering about Mr. Kissinger's highly publicized friendships with women. His "dates" had been used as covers for his secret trips to Paris for talks with North Vietnamese officials.

"Mao remarked on Kissinger's cleverness in keeping his first trip to Peking secret," Mr. Nixon said.

"He doesn't look like a secret agent," I said. "He is the only man in captivity who could go to Paris 12 times and Peking once, and no one knew it — except possibly a couple of pretty girls."

"So you often make use of your girls?" Mao asked.

"His girls, not mine," I replied. "It would get me into great trouble if I used girls as a cover."

"Especially during an elec-

tion," Chou remarked as Mao joined in the laughter.

#### Mao and Rightists

Then, Mr. Nixon related Mao's discussion about rightists governments:

"I like rightists," Mao said, obviously enjoying himself. "People say that you are rightists — that the Republican party is on the right — that Prime Minister Heath is also to the right."

"They also say the Christian Democratic party of West Germany is to the right. I am comparatively happy when these people on the right come into power."

Mao had made the same point about "rightists" in an interview with the late Edgar Snow, in 1970, who quoted Mao as saying that he preferred Mr. Nixon to Social Democrats and revisionists because he would probably be less deceitful than the others. It was also a calculated decision by Mao to counter the Russians.

#### Border Dispute

In the installment, Mr. Nixon did not address the Chinese problem with the Soviet Union that produced border clashes in 1969. He also did not mention any reported effort by the Soviet Union to enlist U.S. support against the Chinese — something discussed by H.R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon's top aide, but denied by others, in his recent book.

Mr. Nixon said that he told Mao, "I would like to say that we know you and the prime minister have taken great risks in inviting us."

"For us also it was a difficult decision. But having read some of your statements, I know that you are one who sees when an opportunity comes and then knows that you must seize the hour and seize the day." He said that Mao had beamed at this paraphrase from one of his poems.

## Fatal Ambush Reported

### French UN Soldiers Shelled in Lebanon

#### From Our Despatches

**BEIRUT.** May 2—Several French soldiers were wounded today, when Lebanese leftists shelled the military headquarters of French UN troops following clashes between French units and pro-Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon. It was the heaviest setback for the French contingent.

At least three French soldiers were killed today in an ambush and seven injured in the shelling. The New York Times reported, quoting authoritative sources. A French armored car with three occupants reportedly was blown up less than one mile from the headquarters by an anti-tank gun. The Times reported.

[Reuters reported that Col. Jean-Germain Salvan, the commander of the French troops in Lebanon, was missing in action after heavy fighting around Tyre. There was no confirmation of the report, which Reuters attributed to reliable sources.]

Meanwhile, Palestinian guerrillas were reported exchanging fire with Senegal's UN force in the south. Fighting between Palestinians and the Syrian-dominated Arab peace-keeping force was reported in the port town of Sidon. A wave of sectarian kidnapping swept through Beirut. And in Zghorta, the hometown of former President Suleiman Franjeh, a car bomb exploded and injured 14 persons.

In the most serious incident, the French barracks and headquarters in the southern port of Tyre came under a 30-minute mortar barrage. Two French military helicopters were dispatched from Beirut to evacuate casualties, according to the French military attaché.

#### First Direct Attack

The shelling was the first direct attack on French troops since they joined the UN interim force here. French soldiers at checkpoints had opened fire on groups of guerrillas last night and on Sunday, killing three and wounding one.

Today's attack was claimed by a previously unknown Lebanese leftist group calling itself "the Resistance Front for the Liberation of South Lebanon." Earlier it charged that the French forces in the UN group had ambushed guerrilla patrols and had "become an enemy."

The UN force in Lebanon has proclaimed its intention to stop guerrillas from returning to areas under UN control as Israeli forces evacuate the territory they occupied in March.

The Palestine Liberation Organization denied that its men were involved in any of the earlier clashes, and Palestinian sources identified the Lebanese "resistance front" as a small group supported by extremist Palestinian guerrilla factions.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat last month arrested a radical guerrilla group suspected of planning to break the PLO "moratorium" on guerrilla activity in southern Lebanon.

#### Despite Warm White House Ceremonies

### Carter, Begin Seen No Closer on Issues

By Anthony Lewis

**BEIRUT.** May 2 (NYT)—Yasser Arafat said yesterday that "the only possible solution" to the Middle East problem was for the United States and the Soviet Union to provide guarantees for Israel and a Palestinian state.

The head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in an interview

with The New York Times, said that Israel would have nothing to fear from a new Palestinian state, which he said would have to "start from zero" and would be preoccupied with its own problems.

He said that the Soviet-U.S. declaration of last Oct. 1 could be "a fundamental basis for a realistic settlement." In that declaration, which aroused sharp criticism in the United States, the two superpowers said that among other things they wanted to insure "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and would help guarantee "the security of the borders between Israel and the neighboring Arab states."

Beyond Previous Stand

Yesterday's comments appeared to go beyond anything the PLO leader had said previously about the possibility of coexisting with the Jewish state — that is, accepting Israel as a nation.

The original PLO position was that all of what was Palestine before Israel's creation in 1948 should become a secular democratic state. Then, in 1974, the Palestinian National Council called for establishment of a Palestinian state on any territory "recovered" from Israel, presumably in the West Bank and Gaza.

Yesterday Mr. Arafat referred

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Fukuda Vows To Cut Surplus

**WASHINGTON.** May 2 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda has promised to reduce the large trade imbalance that currently favors Japan.

Japan has promised to cut its overall trade surplus from the current level of about \$14 billion to about \$6 billion this year.

Mr. Vance said that he and Mr. Fukuda also had lengthy discussions on the security of the Korean peninsula, trade problems and issues concerning China. Mr. Vance said that all those issues would be discussed more specifically when Mr. Fukuda talks to President Carter tomorrow.

## New Bid by Biracial Salisbury Regime

### Rhodesia Lifts Ban on Patriotic Front, Urges Truce

**SALISBURY.** Rhodesia, May 2 (UPI)—Rhodesia's biracial transitional government called on black nationalist guerrillas today to lay down their arms and announced the lifting of the ban on the two organizations that make up the Patriotic Front.

"We know from our contacts with them that most of those who have been fighting for the principle majority rule are aware that the battle has been won," the government's ruling four-man executive council said after more than four years of deliberations.

"We say to them that the time has come now to bring an end to the fighting. It is time for them to join us in the peaceful transition to majority rule, which is the basis of our agreement of 3rd March."

"We guarantee their safety if they come in peace. Through our contacts with them detailed arrangements are being made for their reception and to enable them to return to their homes and rejoin their families if they wish to do so."

The statement noted that since the executive council was established on March 21, more than 700 of Rhodesia's 945 black political detainees have been released. It said the cases of those still in detention were being reviewed.

#### Sign of Intent

"As an indication of our intention that there should be free political activity in the period leading up to the first election, we have decided that the ban on all proscribed political organizations should be lifted forthwith. This includes ZANU and ZAPU," the statement said.

ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union, and ZAPU, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, make up the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front, which has vowed to fight the "internal" majority rule government reached by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders.

ZAPU is led by Joshua Nkomo, who is based in Zambia, Rhodesia's northwestern neighbor. It was founded in 1962.

### U.S. Accord on Allied Nuclear Limits Seen

By Richard Burt

**WASHINGTON.** May 2 (NYT)—The Carter administration, during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow last month to advance a new strategic arms accord, agreed to a vaguely worded provision that would limit future U.S. cooperation on nuclear weapons with allied governments in Western Europe, officials said yesterday.

"We guarantee their safety if they come in peace. Through our contacts with them detailed arrangements are being made for their reception and to enable them to return to their homes and rejoin their families if they wish to do so."

The statement noted that since the executive council was established on March 21, more than 700 of Rhodesia's 945 black political detainees have been released. It said the cases of those still in detention were being reviewed.

The agreement, which represents a compromise between previous U.S. and Soviet positions, is said by officials to have removed one of the few remaining obstacles to achieving a new arms agreement later this year.

But they acknowledged that the provision poses sensitive questions for the Western alliance as well as for relations with Moscow because it does not clearly spell out whether the United States, under a new accord, would be able to transfer arms, such as the Cruise missile, to allied nations.

The provision, Article 12 of the proposed agreement, says that "to insure the viability" of an arrangement limiting Soviet and U.S. strategic missiles and bombers, both nations will not take actions through third states that would weaken it. It does not specify what types of activity would be ruled out in the accord.

Because the compromise language agreed to in Moscow does not specifically rule out the transfer of U.S. arms to Europe, allied governments are said to be satisfied with it. Moscow, at the same time, is said to be pleased that Washington has agreed in principle that the Western alliance agreed to this approach more than six months ago.

Officials said that to break a deadlock on this issue, it was necessary to adopt a "fallback" position that included some limitation on nuclear cooperation with allied countries. Apparently the United States first offered this alternative during Mr. Vance's recent visit to Moscow, but officials said that the Western alliance agreed to this approach more than six months ago.

While vague, the provision is more specific than that originally desired by U.S. negotiators, which would not have mentioned third states in the proposed accord.

However, the original Soviet proposal was far more specific. It called for a direct ban on transfer of strategic missiles and "components, technical descriptions and blueprints for these arms."

In his visits to London and Bonn

after the talks in Moscow, Mr. Vance was said to have explained that the new provision would not interfere with existing cooperation between the United States and its NATO allies. In addition, officials said that Britain and West Germany have also been told that the provision would not necessarily rule out the possibility of European-U.S. collaboration on Cruise missiles and other new arms.

After the talks in Moscow, Mr. Vance was said to have explained that the new provision would not interfere with existing cooperation between the United States and its NATO allies. In addition, officials said that Britain and West Germany have also been told that the provision would not necessarily rule out the possibility of European-U.S. collaboration on Cruise missiles and other new arms.

Yasser Arafat said yesterday that the warm remarks exchanged yesterday by President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin were more the result of concern than of progress in the peacekeeping process.

The White House officials, who asked not to be identified, said that

there has been virtually no change in the views of either Israel or the Carter administration after several days of talks that culminated yesterday with Mr. Begin's brief trip to Washington to mark the 30th anniversary of Israel's founding.

"We've got a good dialogue going, but it's too early to say whether we've moved closer to the

resumption of direct talks between Egypt and Israel," said an official close to the discussions.

Nonetheless, the atmosphere yesterday was decidedly different from the chilly, formal air at the close of Mr. Begin's last visit to Washington in March.

Later in the day when Mr. Begin arrived in Los Angeles to continue his U.S. tour, he agreed: "There was difficulty in March, but now there is a great improvement."

#### Arms Delay Sought

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, meanwhile, is asking for more time to consider the administration's \$4.8-billion Middle East arms sales.

The committee met briefly yesterday to consider President Carter's offer to sell 75 F-16s and 15 F-15s to Israel, P-5s to Egypt and 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

Concerned about the deal's possible effect on Israel's security, the panel appealed to the administration to temporarily withdraw the offer to allow more time for consideration.

Under law, once Congress is notified, both houses have 30 days in which to allow the sales to go forward or disapprove the sale by a resolution passed by both houses.

The notification was sent to Congress Friday.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.,

has introduced a resolution of disapproval which must be acted on by the Senate committee within 10 days.

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., said

that the panel was urging the administration to withdraw the four

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

## Polar Bear Attack Among Explorer's Obstacles

### Japanese Is First to Solo to North Pole by Dogsled

By John Noble Wilford

**NEW YORK.** May 2 (NYT)—A Japanese explorer has become the first person to reach the North Pole alone by dogsled after having struggled across 600 miles of frozen Arctic Ocean and survived attacks by a polar bear.

The explorer, Naomi Uemura, 37, reached his destination on Sunday, it was announced yesterday in Washington by the National Geographic Society, one of the sponsors of the expedition. The trek, which started at Cape Columbia on Ellesmere Island in Canada's Northwest Territories, took 54 days.

Through much of Sunday the lone explorer took repeated sextant sightings until he was sure that he had reached the top of the world. Then he pitched camp and radioed the news of his accomplishment.

## Warns Domestic Critics

## Major Cabinet Shift Announced by Sadat

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, May 2 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat today announced an immediate shakeup in the Egyptian Cabinet to make it more dynamic and warned domestic critics that they risked an eventual confrontation if they continued to attack the government's performance at home.

His speech at a labor rally in an industrial suburb of Cairo seemed aimed in part at preventing a malaise from setting in following the failure of his peace initiative to bring any tangible benefits to Egyptians. The absence of tougher measures suggested that Mr. Sadat still felt in control of the situation.

The President charged leftist and rightist opponents in parliament and the press with fomenting social unrest by playing up the country's

economic difficulties. He called on the People's Assembly to draft its statutes to control slander and other abusive remarks directed by some members against government officials recently.

## Sadat Promise

If a confrontation becomes necessary, Mr. Sadat told an audience of an estimated 20,000 workers in Shoubra Al Kheima, he would enlist their support and not that of the armed forces, which has been the ultimate weapon in Egyptian politics. He promised that he would not dissolve the parliament without the required national plebiscite and that he would not backtrack on other democratic reforms that he had introduced during more than seven years in office.

Mr. Sadat also praised the Carter administration for doing "its very best to help bring peace to the Middle East and reported recent assurances from Washington that its 'straightforward and principled policy' had not changed."

Mr. Sadat also reiterated an earlier offer to mend relations with Syria, Libya, Iraq, Algeria and Southern Yemen if they halted their "hysterical" attacks on Egypt.

He severed ties with the Arab states in December after they met to form a front opposing his overtures toward Israel. Other harsh comments today about his Arab critics indicated that Mr. Sadat did not expect an early reconciliation.

His peace initiative, Mr. Sadat said, had brought world opinion over to the Arab cause and isolated Israel. He repeated that Egypt still had "an open mind and an open heart" and attributed its lack of progress to the fact that "Israel does not yet have the courage to make the decisions they have to make."

## Domestic Concerns

But domestic concerns dominated his speech. Mr. Sadat conceded that "we have achieved much more abroad than we have at home."

His admission coincided with a growing unease over economic difficulties in Egypt. In the last few months, food prices, particularly of some vegetables and fruits, have risen sharply despite the government's efforts to hold them down. Other inflation is running high, and Mr. Sadat's open-door policy to attract foreign investment has been more effective at encouraging costly consumer imports than capital investment.

There have been some savage allegations in parliament and the leftist press of maleficence by some prominent officials and complaints about the government's failure in general to respond to the problem. It was unclear how much impact the shakeup announced today would have on the swollen bureaucracy.

The PLO has a similar office in New York and an observer mission attached to the United Nations. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that U.S. policy has been to discourage the opening of such offices but that Mr. Husseini had fulfilled all legal requirements. He said Mr. Husseini registered with the Department of State on April 17.

## 3.7-Mile Lava Flow Pours Down Mt. Etna

CATANIA, Sicily, May 2 (UPI)—

A glowing lava river 3.7 miles long flowed down the slopes of Mount Etna and the volcano shook with explosions yesterday in an eruption that scientists viewed as more spectacular than threatening.

Vulcanologists said the lava flow, which began Saturday, did not threaten any inhabited places.

## U.S. Officials Say Carter, Begin No Closer on Issues

(Continued from Page 1) "letters of offer" and resubmit them later.

Mr. Begin said in Los Angeles that his talks in Washington had convinced him of a sharp "change for the better" in U.S.-Israeli relations.

"I bring you good tidings from Washington: The President has declared everlasting friendship," Mr. Begin told a cheering crowd at the Forum in Los Angeles.

"There is a change for the better in the atmosphere of relations between the United States and Israel," he said aboard the Israeli Air Force plane that carried him from Washington.

As a result of the atmosphere he found in Washington, he said, "the government of Israel will discuss serious issues. We shall be back in touch with the United States government."

He said aboard the plane that "there may be a breakthrough" but he did not go into details.

Outside the Forum, a crowd of about 500 opponents waited with Palestine Liberation Organization flags. There was a brief clash between police and several demonstrators, and one person was arrested.

Mr. Begin called on the Soviet



Crowds wait outside the Christian Democratic party headquarters in Rome for news of Mr. Moro.

## Arafat Calls for U.S.-Soviet Guarantees

(Continued from Page 1) pointed to the latter proposal. He was speaking in Arabic with the PLO representative to Lebanon, Shafik Hout, acting as translator.

Mr. Hout spoke of "the establishment of a Palestinian state on any piece of territory liberated from our homeland." Mr. Arafat, correcting him, said in English, "liberated or drawn from which the Israelis have withdrawn." He evidently wanted to make clear the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

Mr. Arafat was asked whether he would state directly that a Palestinian state could live in peace with Israel. He leaned forward at his desk and said with emphasis:

"Taking into consideration the aggressiveness Israel has shown against Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt, as a matter of fact this question must be posed by us, because it is us, the Palestinians, who need the guarantees for peace."

"That is why I have referred to the American-Soviet declaration, because I feel the necessity of these two powers' guarantee to have such a peace treaty, and there are no commandos in the Sinai?"

"And which do you think will endanger peace more — having the Palestinians as they are, deprived of their national rights, their human rights, scattered here and there, having ill treatment everywhere, or having the Palestinians settled as normal civilians with their national pride restored and with a flag of their own?"

Did that mean, he was asked, that he envisaged a situation in which Israel and a Palestinian state could live under the mutual guarantee of the Soviet Union and the United States? He replied:

"I think this is the only possible solution. And this is why I said that the Soviet-American declaration could be considered a fundamental basis for a realistic settlement in the Middle East."

The interview, lasting a little more than an hour, took place in what seemed to be Mr. Arafat's office. There were six telephones behind his desk, and from time to time he took a call.

The building looked like an ordinary Beirut apartment house, and children's voices indicated that families lived on other floors. But sandbags were piled up at the building entrance, and PLO soldiers armed with rifles guarded the entrance and the stairs.

Mr. Arafat's manner was relaxed, and he laughed a number of times. He disclosed that he had videotaped, from Israeli television, President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

The central question of a Palestinian state coexisting with Israel came up when he was asked about the fear — in Israel and among its friends — that such a state would be a mortal threat to Israel's survival.

"When Sadat started his initiative," Mr. Arafat said, "he expected withdrawal in a month's time. They did not withdraw. The problem has not been solved. And another war has occurred in the south of Lebanon. Do you expect me to forget these realistic facts and speak about a hypothetical future? If they ever come to such an agreement, you are welcome for another interview."

## A Big Lie

"That is a big lie," Mr. Arafat said. He said that such a fear had been shown to be groundless by, among other things, "our participation in the activities of the United Nations and our approval of the UN resolutions."

Last year the Carter administration tried to get the PLO to abandon language in its covenant indicating that Israel should be replaced by a secular state, and to endorse Security Council Resolution 242. The latter calls on Israel to withdraw from occupied territory but also speaks of assuring "secure and recognized borders."

The PLO in the end refused to make those statements. Privately, its officials have said that recognizing Israel is a vital card for them to be played only when and if Israel is willing to deal with the PLO as representative of Palestinians.

Mr. Arafat noted that Resolution 242 does not mention Palestinians in the judgment in a separate opinion. Justices William Brennan and Lewis Powell did not participate.

Virginia recently created a Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission to consider complaints against judges who are senile or otherwise unfit for duty.

"Would you believe," he asked.

"that Israel, which scares all the Arab states around it, is afraid of the Palestinian resistance movement? This state, armed to the teeth, including nuclear weapons?"

"Assume that a Palestinian state has been founded. Would you believe that a state which is going to start from zero for the establishment of its institutions, its economy, culture, social problems — would such a state be able to form any serious threat against Israel?"

## More Questions

Then he was asked about guerrilla action and rocket attacks. Would they be directed against Israel from a new Palestinian state? Again, he answered with questions.

"Assuming that the fear exists," he said, "why are the Israelis refusing to withdraw from the Sinai despite the fact that President Sadat has gone to Israel and offered a peace treaty, and there are no commandos in the Sinai?"

"And which do you think will endanger peace more — having the Palestinians as they are, deprived of their national rights, their human rights, scattered here and there, having ill treatment everywhere, or having the Palestinians settled as normal civilians with their national pride restored and with a flag of their own?"

"One would require a real change in the mentality ruling Israel nowadays," he said.

Asked whether he had hopes of a reasonable relationship with Israel, Mr. Arafat said he was "sorry to say" that he had "no hope" if the current policy stood.

"One would require a real change in the mentality ruling Israel nowadays," he said.

He was particularly critical of a resolution passed by the Knesset, Israel's parliament, on March 13, by a vote of 115 to 6. It gave Mr. Begin a free hand to retaliate for the PLO raid that cost 37 Israeli lives two days earlier.

Mr. Arafat called it "a barbarian resolution" and said it asserted that "they have the right to annihilate the PLO."

He spoke with confidence of the PLO performance in southern Lebanon against Israel's invasion last month. He said that his forces "outnumbered 12 to one" were able to fight on "for eight days and nights."

Would he be more optimistic about Israeli-Palestinian relations? Mr. Arafat was asked, if Egypt and Israel reached an agreement and Israel withdrew from the Sinai?

"When Sadat started his initiative," Mr. Arafat said, "he expected withdrawal in a month's time. They did not withdraw. The problem has not been solved. And another war has occurred in the south of Lebanon. Do you expect me to forget these realistic facts and speak about a hypothetical future? If they ever come to such an agreement, you are welcome for another interview."

Asked whether he agreed with the general's comments, Mr. Arafat said that he did.

The Soviet-U.S. declaration last October was strongly criticized by U.S. supporters of Israel, who said the Carter administration had

unnecessarily and unwisely brought the Soviets back into Middle East politics. As a result, U.S. officials have scarcely mentioned the declaration in recent months.

## Carter Comments

President Carter has on many occasions said that he does not want an independent Palestinian state. He said that again in an interview published Sunday, adding that he thought Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's proposal for municipal "self-rule" by Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza should be the basis of further negotiation.

Mr. Carter's latest comment was criticized by Mr. Arafat, who said he was "surprised" and "disappointed" by it. "He is trying to form the future of people the way he likes it," Arafat said. "Of course we Palestinians just simply reject that."

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Some sources said that the number of dead may have been as high as 10,000, but the figures could not be confirmed. The sources asked not to be identified.

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## Three Suspects Seized in Italy

ROME, May 2 (Reuters)—Police hunting Red Brigade terrorists to day detained three men, one of them said to be a friend of a suspected kidnapper of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

They seized Libero Maesano, 28, in the Roman suburb of Eur and then caught two men as they tried to run away, police sources said. The two were not immediately named.

Mr. Maesano was identified as a possible Red Brigades member at the political office of the Rome police, where investigators said that he was a friend of Valerio Morucci, wanted for kidnapping Mr. Moro March 16.

They said that Mr. Maesano was expelled from Switzerland five years ago with Mr. Morucci for possessing a machine gun.

## Socialist Proposal

In a related development, political leaders today discussed a proposal by Socialist party secretary Bettino Craxi aimed at persuading the Red Brigades to free Mr. Moro.

Mr. Craxi was responding to emotional letters written by Mr. Moro from captivity appealing for a prisoner exchange so that he may be released.

After conferring with Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti, Mr. Craxi said that he recommended an act of clemency by the government so that Mr. Moro could be freed.

He did not elaborate, but well-informed sources said that he tentatively suggested the release of a leftist extremist who gave birth in jail.

There was no public reaction but Italy's two biggest parties, the Christian Democrats and Communists, did not favor the idea, reliable sources said.

## Deal Rejected

The two parties have rejected any deal with the terrorists.

The Communist view was expressed this morning by Sean

## Link to Moro Abductors Seen

Edoardo Perna, who told a radio interviewer: "We do not reject any humanitarian effort which respects the sovereignty of the state, democratic principles and the laws."

"These are three very precise conditions," the Communist senator added.

Another Communist official said that it was logically impossible for the Christian Democrats to take any initiative as proposed by Mr. Craxi while Mr. Moro, who is pres-

ident of their party, is in the bands of the Red Brigades.

The official also said that he thought Mr. Moro's life was probably more likely to be saved if the Red Brigades were confronted with a solid lineup of parties determined not to give in to them.

Mr. Andreotti's government has consistently refused to give way to Red Brigade demands that 13 extre-

mists be freed for liberating Mr. Moro.

## SWAPO Agrees to Renew Talks on Namibia Plan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 2 (AP)—An agreement to hold new talks on South-West Africa (Namibia) was reported last night between the South-West Africa People's Organization and five Western countries promoting a plan to bring the territory independence from South Africa by the end of the year.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma met with delegates of the five at the U.S. United Nations Mission and said afterward that he was calling his negotiating team to New York from Lusaka, Zambia.

He said that the team might arrive in a few days and then, "We're going to discuss the outstanding issues ... We will discuss and to an understanding."

Diplomats from the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany said that the meeting had dealt only with procedure. They conceded that SWAPO was sending for negotiators for new talks. But one of them said that the plan would not be changed.

## "Can't Change Plan"

"Our plan is the best we can get in present circumstances," he said.

The Communist view was expressed this morning by Sean

U.N. Embassy translator, and all of his 20 Cabinet ministers, he said, were reliably identified as Communist party members.

But the Revolutionary Council headed by Mr. Taraki, which appointed the Cabinet, has not used the words "Communist" or "Socialist" in its public announcements. It has described its political philosophy as Islamic and democratic nationalism.

Zamora, serving a life sentence since his Oct. 6



## Low Birthrate: A Sensitive Issue

## W. Germans May Be Dying Out

By John Vinocur

BONN, May 2 (NYT)—The television documentary was called "Are the Germans Dying Out?" The answer, after 40 minutes of graphs, statistics and convoluted

"Grim" news, most enjoyable program I've seen in years," said Ulrich M., a federal employee who watched it last week with his wife and some friends. "Ulrich," his wife said, "That's an awful thing to say. You're a frightful cynic."

Ulrich insisted he was not. The trend that has brought West Germany the lowest birthrate in any major country in the world would result, he said, in less competition on the job market, more choices for the individual and a decrease in the tensions that come from a lot of people living in a relatively small place.

But that is a minority view. Since the Central Bank said in its annual report this month that the declining population is now a major factor in slowing economic expansion and would continue to hold back growth in the future, the birthrate has become a sensitive issue.

## Higher Taxes

Fewer West Germans, most commissioners stressed, mean higher taxes to support the pensions of the aging and greater chance for conflict with foreign residents whose number, now about 3 million, grows as West Germany's total population of 60 million starts to decline.

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unchanged, the West German population will be reduced to 40 million in 50 years and to 20 million in 100 years. Extinction, at least on the society's slide rule, lies near the year 2500.

"We are now at the point where as a people we must decide whether we want to die a comfortable death or do something to survive," said Prof. Theodor Schmid-Kaler of Bochum University.

The question of what to do is particularly sensitive because of the associations that population control has with raising armies and the Nazi era. In France, former prime minister Michel Debre can appeal to French nationalism and refer to the nation's military credibility in calling for government subsidies to bigger families. But in West Germany there is discomfort about such exhortations. In the Nazi era, mothers producing four children received membership in the Deutsche Mutterbund and a cross of honor embossed with a swastika.

Moreover, there is no clear explanation for the decline. The cause is usually linked with the availability of birth-control devices, the increase in the number of working women, and inadequate housing. But Prof. Hans Jurgens of Kiel University, who is head of the Institute of Population Research, said that no sure pattern is evident: communities with similar social profiles had entirely contradictory statistics.

The television investigation found that some believe the cause is an enormous selfishness born of the country's material wealth. Too many people, a worker said, rejected having a child because it would cost in the way of buying a new car or sofa, or taking longer, more expensive vacations.

If to underscore the position, the ruling body of the church, the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops, putting its weight behind an amnesty movement that continues to gain strength among civilians, appealed to the military government to grant an amnesty to political prisoners and exiles.

The conservative opposition, which is calling for more assistance to mothers and families, found a positive approach in East Germany.

The East Germans, concerned by their declining population, give mothers a half year off at full pay after the birth of a child, and make it possible for working mothers to extend leaves of absence up to a year, while keeping their jobs and getting monthly stipends. In the year after the changes went into effect, according to East Germany, the birthrate rose 24 per cent.

The Social Democratic-led coalition has played down the problem and resisted attempts to increase the amount of family money.

This week, Antic Huber, the minister for family affairs, insisted that the projections showing West Germans to be dying out were not scientifically reasonable and that, if there was a decline in the birthrate, "the economic strength of a country and its social services are only marginally dependent on the size of its people."

In any case, Mr. Huber said, West Germany "is far from being a country that's receptive to our minds," and that since "there is no direct way to decree more affection for them, the population problem was not so much the government's as society's."

Many of the changes reverse policies laid down by Mao Tse-tung, such as self-reliance, his stress on equality and his distrust of intellectuals.

The new policies include an offer to Japanese companies to take charge of modernizing China's railroads and steel industry, a study of Yugoslavia's motivation and a new traveling exhibition of 15,000 Western scientific books that will allow many places their first chance since 1949 to acquire modern textbooks.

There is evidence that China also is considering compiling a civil and criminal code, which it has not had since 1949, to insure fairer treatment of individuals. Party authorities also have been issuing measures to guarantee better working conditions and higher status for scientists, technicians and educators.

**Strongest Rationale**  
The strongest rationale for these changes was provided by Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior deputy premier, in a speech at a national science conference in Peking last month.

In a series of sweeping reverse policies that would have been considered heresy before Mao's death in 1976, Mr. Teng said that science and technology were "part of the productive forces," in other words not simply esoteric studies, and scientists were part of the proletariat.

"In a socialist society," he said, "those who labor, whether by hand or by brain, are all working people."

The basic point to be added, is that scientists are contributing to the state just as workers do. Scientists can meet Mao's test of being both Communist or politically correct, and expert, by working hard at their jobs. They must therefore be freed from political obligations, he said.

**Some Hesitancy**  
Despite these remarks, some Chinese are still hesitant. And there are other areas like the resettlement of urban high school graduates in the countryside, where the new leaders are making only small modifications.



United Press International  
THE HAPPY WARRIOR—Ugandan President Idi Amin jogs for photographers with spear and shield during the local May Day celebrations in Kitgum, northern Uganda.

## In Modernization Program

## China Upgrades Experts, Intellectuals

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT)—The Dairen Locomotive Factory in Manchuria recently reported that it had resolved a nagging problem—the enforced separation of 115 of its married engineers and technicians from their spouses who had been assigned elsewhere in China.

By persuading the other establishments to transfer the spouses in the interest of communal unity, the locomotive plant has settled family crises and increased its production, a Peking newspaper said.

Such a separation of married couples has been a complaint for years among Chinese, particularly those with advanced skills. But until recently, with engineers and other intellectuals in dispute and in the country traumatized by political squabbles, little had been done about this inequity.

The Dairen factory's effort is one of a number of striking changes now under way to improve the treatment of people with advanced skills. The changes are designed to help carry out a national modernization program. They are also part of a process of overcoming what are now said to be the mistakes of the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s when education and science were set back by an emphasis on manual labor and revolutionary zeal.

In any case, Mr. Huber said, West Germany "is far from being a country that's receptive to our minds," and that since "there is no direct way to decree more affection for them, the population problem was not so much the government's as society's."

"We are now trying to liberate our minds," a professor at Peking University recently told a visiting West European scholar.

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**FAO Warns on Locusts**

ROME, May 2 (UPI)—Police opened fire on student demonstrators yesterday at Agra, killing three persons and injuring at least 34 others, officials reported.

The Press Trust of India, a news agency, reported that police fired three times into groups of students who burned a post office, stoned government buildings and tried to destroy railroad tracks. The students demanded the release of students arrested earlier for defying a ban on street marches.

**Police in India Kill 3 Students**

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**Army Troops Were Called In**

Army troops were called in to guard key government installations and railroads in Agra after the demonstrations.

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP)—The number of blacks in the Army has increased by more than 50 per cent since the draft ended in 1972 but racial problems seem to be under control, according to the Army's latest assessment.

The prospect is for the Army to become progressively blacker because the percentage of blacks signing up and opting to re-enlist is increasing, figures in the 63-page report indicate.

Army leaders have expressed no concern that the proportion of blacks in the Army is running ahead of that in the general population, although Army Secretary Clifford Alexander Jr. worries that their higher re-enlistment rates may indicate perceived or actual discrimination on the civilian job market.

In a letter accompanying the report, Mr. Alexander and Gen. Bernard Rogers, Army chief of staff, said that "significant progress" had been made in providing equal opportunity during the last two years but that "much remains to be accomplished."

## Concerns Listed

In the report, the Army listed the "major areas of concern" on the racial front as: "The disproportionate number of dishonorable and bad conduct discharges given to blacks; high crime trends among blacks; racial imbalances" within job specialties and a shortage of black of-

ficers in National Guard and reserve units.

The report said that, in general, black and white officers who were surveyed "do not perceive race problems to be a major unit personnel problem."

In surveying the enlisted ranks, the Army said that some soldiers believed race relations within their units had gotten worse during 1976 and 1977 but that "the majority of all soldiers feel that the racial situation had remained about the same."

Pentagon figures show that in 1972, the last year for draft calls, 15.6 per cent of the Army was black. As of Sept. 30, 1977, that had climbed to 23.9 per cent, or a

53-per-cent increase. The percentage of black officers rose from 3.9 per cent to 6.1 per cent between 1972 and 1977 while the proportion of black enlistments rose from 17.5 per cent to 26.4 per cent.

The report attributed this upsurge partly to the "dramatic increase" in the proportion of blacks graduating from high school and thus qualifying for Army service. Another suggested explanation was the higher unemployment rate among blacks: 37.5 per cent in 1977 compared to 13.5 per cent for whites.

Not only is the percentage of black enlistments increasing, but the percentage of those who sign up for a second tour also is substantially higher.

## Obituaries

## Khachaturian, 74; Music Glorified Soviet System

MOSCOW, May 2 (AP)—Aram Khachaturian, 74, the composer who anchored his music to the vibrant folk rhythms of his native Caucasus, died yesterday. Tass reported.

Tass said that Mr. Khachaturian died after a grave and lasting illness and that the Communist party leadership expressed deep sorrow.

Mr. Khachaturian's music glori-

fying the Communist system and its leaders gained wide popularity with the Soviet public and was showered with awards by the state. Mr. Khachaturian was awarded four Stalin prizes and two Orders of Lenin.

Several of his works also are popular in the West. His best-known tune is "Sabre Dance" from the music for the ballet *Gavotte*. Mr. Khachaturian never reached the critical heights of his contemporaries, Dmitri Shostakovich and Sergei Prokofiev, but still was one of the best known Soviet composers.

He traveled widely in the West, conducting concerts in Italy, Britain, Sweden and Latin America. Mr. Khachaturian was born in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, on June 6, 1903. His high position in the Soviet musical world included serving as secretary of the Soviet Composers' Union. In addition to his *Gavotte*, he also wrote the music for the ballets *Masquerade* and *Spartacus*. He composed symphonies and concertos and wrote film scores and dozens of traditional songs.

Like Shostakovich and Prokofiev, Mr. Khachaturian was criticized for formalism in the Stalin era. But the attack on him was never as fierce as it was against the other two.

He began his musical career at the age of 20 when he entered the Moscow Musical Institute as a piano and violin player. Four years later he began studying composition at the Moscow Conservatory where he graduated with honors and remained as a post-graduate student until 1937.

In that year, he was elected deputy chairman of the Moscow Department of the Union of Composers and from 1939 to 1948 was deputy chairman of the Organization Committee of the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers. In 1951 he became a professor of composition at the Moscow Conservatory.

## After Government Crackdown

## Many Chinese Said to Leave Vietnam

By John Fraser

PEKING, May 2—Many persons of Chinese origin living in Vietnam have been returning to China, according to a government official here. The announcement followed reports of a Vietnamese crackdown on the Chinese business community in the former capital of South Vietnam.

During a May Day social event at the Great Hall of People Sunday, the head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, Liao Chen-chin, made the following statement which was reported by the Chinese news agency:

"Recently, large numbers of Chinese residing in Vietnam suddenly began to return to China. We are concerned about this and are closely following developments. We have made appropriate arrangements for those overseas Chinese who for various reasons have to return to their native homes or to jobs in state farms and factories in provinces bordering on Vietnam.

No further explanation of this unusual statement has been given by the government. In Hong Kong yesterday, however, the Communist newspaper Wen Wei Po reported that the Vietnamese had been forced to leave their homes and had been sent to the countryside.

There are more than 1 million persons of Chinese origin in the south of Vietnam, all of them forced by the former Saigon regime to take Vietnamese citizenship, but who traditionally have maintained close links with China despite differences in political and economic philosophies.

The Chinese government has made a number of strong statements on its obligations to all overseas Chinese, particularly those under duress. The statement by Mr. Fraser was:

"In a socialist society," he said, "those who labor, whether by hand or by brain, are all working people."

## Movies in Paris

## The Spanish Exile: An Untold Drama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS. May 2 (IHT)—In Joseph Losey's "Les Routes du Sud" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysées, the Paramount Opera, the Boule Mich and the Max Linder) there is atmosphere, manner, mood and a groping for power, but there is no drama.

By drama is meant not the customary movie agitation, but the genuine drama that slowly enthralls with its implacable development or that springs abruptly from characters vitally and revealingly considered. The screenplay by Jorge Semprun, apparently autobiographical in part, seeks to vato to ignite extinguished fires. There is ghostly unreality to almost all that happens.

The Spanish emigre story has been told on the screen before—by Zinnemann and by Resnais—though its potentials have yet to be realized. Here it is again.

Jean Larrea, a revolutionary writer, has quit his homeland after Franco's civil war victory and, in 1975, is found to be installed in a country mansion near Cherbourg, having made a fortune as a French film author.

He has just completed a script about a German soldier, a Communist at heart, who deserted to the Russians on the eve of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union. His intention was to warn the Red Army, but he was suspected of being an agent and was executed on Stalin's order. His fate banishes the Spaniard to exile, who is visited by visions of charging Cossacks. Actually, the soldier's saga would serve as a more promising movie premise than the main story that Semprun has delivered.

Larrea's wife frequently takes the road south to cross the border and abet underground political agents in Spain. She is killed in an auto accident on a mission and their unruly son, a restless teen-ager (Laurant Mallet) blames his father for her death, and the generation gap comes to the fore with the father dallying with his son's girlfriend, a saucy baggage given to thieving. He also discovers that his late wife has betrayed him with a revolutionary comrade. The ending brings the news of France's death.

This meandering narrative is a jigsaw puzzle of periods. The belated inclusion of a sex element sniffs of box-office doctoring and proves an unhappy insertion. Aside from its boudoir bawdiness, it wanders to the fog-bound, remote realm of its aging protagonist's recollections.

Yves Montand registers the troubled conscience of the fatigued political firebrand with worried glances and grimaces suggestive of a severe headache, but the camera is the superior interpreter in creating the abiding sense of nostalgic hooliganism. For this, Losey's searching, subtle direction must be credited.

## On the Arts Agenda

The 8th Festival of Experimental Music in Bourges, France, which runs from May 24 to June 4, has scheduled more than 30 world premieres among the 120 works by 108 composers on its program. Special attention is being paid to British and Hungarian composers and performers, to whom five and four concerts, respectively, are being devoted. Among the ensembles participating are the Hungarian Percussion Quartet, the Optic Band, the Ensemble 2e 2m, and Musique et Scène d'Aujourd'hui.

The Festival de l'Ile de France will take place in three stages this year, beginning from May 20 to July 9 with concerts in chateaux and parks to the Paris area and at different sites in the city—the chateau events will consist of five half-



Yves  
Montand  
stars with  
Muriel Micou in  
Joseph  
Losey's "Les  
Routes du  
Sud."

ed. He has been unable to inoculate the defective script with dramatic urgency, but he has pieced together its puzzle as far as that is the theoretically possible, leit style to the proceedings, static as they often are, and has discreetly soft-pedaled the clichés of the Montand-Micou Micou love scenes.

\* \* \*

Pasquale Squitieri's "L'Affaire Mori" (at the UGC Odéon and the Ermitage in Italian) tells of how a bold government official attacked the Mafia menace in Sicily in 1929. Dodging bullets and impervious to the curses of the native witches and daily threats, he fulfilled his dangerous mission, rounding up and jailing the local bandit chief and shooting others in the violent fray that arose. But there is ironic salt to his triumph.

Having captured or put to death the active Mafia members, he extended his investigation to uncover the roots of the organization. These, he found, were to church and state and his probe of them was quickly halted by his superiors. He was lauded by Mussolini for his valor and his success and then kicked upstairs to oblivion with pompous ceremony, being appointed a yes-man senator. He survived forgotten until 1942, dying peacefully in bed.

Squitieri has reconstructed a lively account of Mori's daring campaign in bringing oppressors to justice at gunpoint. No Western movie is the superior interpreter in creating the abiding sense of nostalgic hooliganism. For this, Losey's searching, subtle direction must be credited.

talented actor, recently seen at the Théâtre de la Ville in a Gorki play and before that as the Adam of Arthur Miller's "Creation of the World." He has been renamed Gerard Tybalt—after the heavy of Shakespeare—by the Warner Brothers publicity department for "photocoches reasons abroad."

كذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1978

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## Art in Paris

## A Fresh Look at Jasper Johns' Game With Banality

By Michael Gibson

PARIS. May 2 (IHT)—Jasper Johns attained a degree of notoriety in the mind of the public because he made his mark at the outset by painting U.S. flags.

The significance of his flags and targets has been abundantly commented upon over the last 20 years, often in an excessively formalistic way characteristic of a certain school of American criticism, and there is no real need to reiterate all this.

The retrospective at Beaubourg (Centre Georges Pompidou, to June 4) assembles flags, targets, maps of America, gray alphabets, numerals and a variety of other works together with objects that reflect an ironic or humorous intent, and it offers an opportunity to look at all this with a fresh eye.

Johns shares with the pop movement (which he precedes) an interest in the problems raised by banality. Banality, needless to say, is nothing to celebrate. It is the garbage of the spirit and Johns is obviously not celebrating it, but his choice of subjects reflects a preference for the most banal material—beer cans, paint brushes, coffee cans, etc.

Such a choice can be viewed in a variety of ways. It has been suggested that the very emptiness of the subject matter allows the viewer to concentrate on the actual use of paint. This is true to a degree, but any image is charged by the viewer with expectations which go broadly beyond mere aesthetics. The oedipalists, including Johns, appear to be aware of this and to be indulging in a paradoxical game with these expectations.

The point is that when we look at

expression that what is painted on his canvases is there to conceal something else which, by rights, should be there—or else to conceal its absence because it has failed to appear. This becomes even more painfully apparent in the hatchings of his more recent paintings and justifies his use of this type of work to illustrate Beckett's "Foirades" (1962).

As such, Johns's work becomes an active campaign against the commonplace conducted along a Zen-dadaist line. The dada side of his work is apparent in a number of details, but most of all in some of the sculptures. One of these, entitled "The Critic Smiles," is generally described as a toothbrush, which suggests that the critic does not look very closely at what is shown him. In fact, it is a toothbrush, but one whose bristles have been replaced by a set of gold molars.

Viewed as a whole, Johns's work has seduction and authority from the outset, and at the same time it conveys the curious message: "This isn't what we are talking about." But then what are we talking about?

As one leaves the Beaubourg museum on the plaza side, one faces a building concealed from top to bottom by green canvas tarps. The upper length of it has a small window cut into it, the lower part is sloshed with white paint. It is supported by a wooden structure designed to protect passersby from falling objects. This is the sort of thing Johns helps one to see, but it is also something of a metaphor in its mystery and its dexterous panache for the work one has just been seeing: pure spectacle, an object as object. But we are so constituted



"Painted Bronze 1960"

that all things that we see refer beyond themselves—no moment in itself is an ultimate fullness, though it can be a pause. What is the content behind the appearance? What is the promise within? What is the tendency? The canvas, with its insolent presence, conceals the answer both in the museum and on the street.

## Necklace Nets 8647.000

GENEVA. May 2 (AP)—An emerald necklace, given as present by Napoleon to his sister Pauline Borghese, has fetched 1.25 million Swiss francs (\$647,000) at a sale held here by Christie's.

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## Rhodesia: A Test for Bishop

Whether the three black members of Rhodesia's transitional Executive Council actually agreed to the firing of Justice Minister Byron Hove is still a matter of dispute. But the fact that he was fired only underlines the extent to which the "internal agreement" of last March between the three and Prime Minister Ian Smith leaves whites in power. And it makes even less credible the new government's bid for international recognition as the legitimate voice of Rhodesia's 97 per cent black majority.

Hove seems to have asked for nothing more than what some in the U.S. call "affirmative action" — his term was "positive discrimination" — in favor of blacks for entrance and advancement in Rhodesia's white-dominated police and civil service. And he balanced his public appeals with reminders of the need for "patience and tolerance" toward the white establishment, which could not be expected overnight to depart from generations-old discriminatory practices. But he noted that unless there was concrete evidence of real reforms the internal agreement would never attract the black support necessary to erode the following enjoyed by the Patriotic Front guerrillas. Hove has now been forced to the conclusion that the internal settlement is a sham. As he put it: "What Smith envisages is a situation in which the civil service, the police, the judiciary, the army, and all the state apparatus remains in the hands of white people. In other words, he believes in the

substance of power remaining in white hands, with the shadow of authority passing to blacks. That is his majority rule."

If Hove is to be proved wrong, it is Bishop Abel Muzorewa who must do it. Of the three blacks who signed the agreement, he is the most popular. He now says that he never consented to Hove's dismissal. His United African National Council will meet on Sunday to decide whether it will continue to participate in the transitional regime. Unless he uses his political weight to see that Hove is brought back into the government and that there is a start toward the reforms for which he called, he risks confirming the Patriotic Front's charges that he and his colleagues have sold out.

Some of the bishop's followers argue that he cannot afford to take a tough stand until after the elections scheduled for December, which will give blacks a majority in Parliament for the first time. A confrontation now, they fear, would jeopardize the whole agreement since, before elections can be held, it must be approved by the present Parliament and by a referendum among whites. But under the agreement whites will retain the essential levers of power even after the election. If they hold now at the modest reforms called for by Hove, are they likely to be more obliging merely because Smith's successor as prime minister is black?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Johnny Harris, Soviet Hero

The other day, a Soviet journalist was refused permission to interview an inmate of a maximum-security prison in Alabama. The warden was concerned that the Russians would make propaganda out of it. Doubtless so. Still, we think he should have said yes to the visitor.

Not many people in the U.S. have heard of the prisoner, Johnny Harris, but in the Soviet Union he seems to have become a household word. At any rate, that's what the Soviet press would have the world believe.

Here, for example, from Tass, is the opinion of Aleksei Aramisov, a collective farmer in the northern Caucasus: "The courageous fighter against racism was sentenced to death in the country where crocodile tears are shed over the violation of human rights in other countries."

Johnny Harris, a black man in his early 30s, faces the electric chair for the murder of a prison guard. He has been behind bars for most of his adult life. At the age of 16, he was put there for burglary and had scarcely finished serving his time when, in 1970, he was convicted of killing a guard during a prison disturbance, and sentenced to be executed.

Supporters of Harris are appealing his conviction on the ground that he is a victim of all-white Alabama justice, and the Russians have picked up on this theme. It was no coincidence that Pravda began featuring the Harris case a few days after the conclusion of the Belgrade conference, where the United

States had accused the Soviet Union of violating its pledges on human rights.

Nevertheless, despite the warden's well-grounded surmise that the reporter for the Soviet weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, intended to join the orchestrated campaign, permission to visit the prisoner should have been granted.

What, after all, did the warden fear would happen if Andronov were allowed to talk with Harris? Yes, an account would undoubtedly have appeared of a black man's oppression at the hands of U.S. racists, but that is bound to appear in any event; now, in all likelihood, it will contain the additional charge that the U.S. authorities have barred the press for fear of the truth.

A visit by a Soviet journalist to a U.S. prisoner, on the other hand, would make a Soviet refusal to allow a U.S. journalist to visit a Soviet prisoner awkward. Could Moscow then object to a similar interview, say, with Anatoli Shcharansky, the imprisoned Jewish dissident who is charged with treason?

We like the idea of the world's prisons being open to observers from any country. When U.S. justice is working as it is meant to work, foreigners are obviously welcome; when the system is not working properly, they should be even more welcome for the pressure they can bring on this country's institutions to shape up.

A simple principle, applicable to all nations.

Surely our colleagues from Pravda, Tass and *Literaturnaya Gazeta* would agree.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Nuclear Gamble on India

President Carter has taken a calculated risk in approving another shipment of nuclear fuel to India after the Nuclear Regulatory Commission refused to issue an export license. India is the only nation that has exploded a nuclear device built with materials diverted from a civilian program, and it has adamantly refused to allow international inspection of all its nuclear facilities.

But Carter had little choice. He promised the fuel on his visit to India in January. And he clings to the hope that the Indians can be brought to accept international safeguards against the misuse of nuclear materials. It is a gamble worth taking.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission raised troubling questions in rejecting the export license. Two commissioners argued that provisions of the nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and India are uniquely affected by a new nuclear export law.

The law forbids fuel shipments, after 24 months, to countries that do not place all nuclear activity under international safeguards, unless the President and Congress make an exception. India has consistently refused to accept such safeguards until the major powers reduce their nuclear stockpiles. Thus it appears likely that the United States will fairly soon have to stop shipping nuclear fuel to India.

What might happen then is uncertain. Under a 1963 agreement, the United States supplied two power reactors to India at Tarapur and has continued to supply fuel for them. The Indians contend that if the United States should cut off the fuel, the agreement would

be abrogated and India would be free to reprocess the spent fuel from previous shipments and separate out plutonium, which could be used to make explosives.

As Prime Minister Desai said in March: "If they say 'no' ... then all ways are open to us ... we are not bound." The regulatory commission thus had no firm assurance, as required by the new law, that the new shipment would not be misused.

Carter has nonetheless chosen to authorize the shipment himself — as permitted under the new law, subject to veto by Congress — in the hope of obtaining eventual agreement on safeguards with the Indians. He believes he does have a commitment that the Indians will not use the material to make explosives.

The risk of adding another 7.6 tons of fuel to the larger quantities already sent to India does not seem unreasonable. If the shipments were stopped now, however, all hope of agreement might be lost.

So the President's gamble is defensible. But at some point he will have to stand firm. The United States has been remarkably patient with India. The fuel shipments continued even after India exploded a nuclear device made from materials supplied by Canada and the United States — in the hope, thus far vain, that India would become a responsible nuclear citizen.

A confrontation seems inevitable within two years. The coming months must be devoted to obtaining formal assurances that India will not misuse the fuel we have already supplied and will open all its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 3, 1903

PARIS—All London seemed to be mixed with all Paris yesterday. It was a triumph of beauty and fashion. King Edward VII must leave this city under the impression of the most attractive and dazzling display of feminine charm. In the delightful surroundings of Longchamps such a gathering has not been witnessed for many years.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1928

CHICAGO—The entrance of the first Negro into Congress since 1901 seemed certain today when Oscar DePriest, a Negro and former Chicago alderman, was nominated to succeed the late Rep. Martin B. Madden. Mr. DePriest was chosen to succeed Mr. Madden by committee men of the Illinois First District, a Republican ward. His election is regarded as a certainty.



## Lebanon: Winners and Losers

By Anthony Lewis

**A**BASIYE, Lebanon — A dusty road in a broad green valley; on either side grain ripening in the fields, olive and orange groves, wild fennel, poppies, hollyhocks. But do not wander off the road to pick fruit or flowers. There are mines in the rich soil of southern Lebanon.

UN troops from Senegal and France and Nepal wait for hours under a burning sun, while Israeli trucks go up a dirt track to a command post to pick up equipment. Israeli soldiers try to keep the press behind a coil of barbed wire.

The Israeli officer in command is a brigadier, Hiram Efraim, with a presence that stands out in the crowd. He wears a flat felt hat — a U.S. marine drill instructor's hat, it turns out, that he picked up while at the Marine Corps Staff College in Quantico, Va. His words are tough.

He did not use to believe all that about the decline of the Roman Empire, Efraim said. But now he saw the West going soft, its corruption "fueled by Arab oil." In the press and elsewhere there was a bias against Israel.

We like the idea of the world's prisons being open to observers from any country. When U.S. justice is working as it is meant to work, foreigners are obviously welcome; when the system is not working properly, they should be even more welcome for the pressure they can bring on this country's institutions to shape up.

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small boy named Ibrahim, perhaps 5 years old, showed two visitors around. He pointed to a mass of rubble: the mosque. According to several of the villagers, 23 people who had sought refuge in the mosque were killed in the bombing.

### Lebanese Toll

How many were killed in Abasiye altogether? The village elders and others gave different figures, ranging from 100 to 250. All were Lebanese, they said. The Palestinians had been there, but they had all left two days before the Israeli invasion in March and the bombing.

Everyone insisted that there were no guns, no military targets of any kind in Abasiye.

What the villagers said was the more believable because they did not harshly criticize the Israelis. The occupying forces had behaved well, most people seemed to think. And several, while saying they were glad to see the occupation end, said firmly that they did not want the Palestinians back because that would mean more fighting.

That view was expressed in a heart-rending way by a family that lost a son in the bombing. Ali Shamam and his wife, Afn-Hayat (Arabic for "the eye of life"), each 50 years old, talked with two visitors in the white-washed main room of their simple house. A daughter, Leila, 14, sat listening. Three other sons have gone to the U.S. to Detroit.

Mrs. Shamam was wounded when her son Kamil, 17, was killed. She was taken to Israel for hospital treatment. She was satisfied with that, and there seemed to be no bitterness toward the Israelis as she spoke painfully, sadly, about the bombing. It was the Palestinians she criticized.

"The reason for the Israeli attack was that the Palestinians had been in our village," she said. "Before the invasion they were not so bad. But we were always nervous. We thought the Israelis would get them."

It was a pretty village, or it must have been once. Now much of it was leveled by bombs. A handsome

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1978

## FINANCE

Page 7

**Europeans Seeking 3-Year Fibers Cartel**

LONDON, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Major European makers of synthetic fibers are planning to establish a three-year production cartel aimed at balancing supply with demand and eliminating losses in the severely depressed industry, Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) said today.

The arrangement is being drawn up under the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, the foundation for the Common Market, which permits such action in times of exceptional circumstances.

A spokesman for ICI said that the European producers, including subsidiaries of U.S. companies, plan to submit their intentions to the EEC Commission within a few weeks.

The cartel, to be monitored by the Paris-based European Federation of Fiber Producers, is aimed at costing plant operating rates to about 85 percent of capacity by the end of 1981 from current levels estimated at 60-70 percent.

The arrangement is expected to be buffered from imports by the extensive arrangements the EEC has worked out with major fiber and textile exporting countries. Although subsidiaries of U.S. concerns are prevented by U.S. antitrust law from joining the proposed arrangement, "they aren't expected to do anything that would rock the boat," the ICI spokesman said.

The proposed arrangement provides for a reduction in non-Italian production capacity, for an increase in the Italian share of the EEC market, and for specific mar-

**Official Warns EEC of Dangers in Trade Limits**

BRUSSELS, May 2 (AP)—West German Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff today warned a meeting of EEC foreign ministers against new restrictions on international trade.

He said West Germany had agreed to limit imports of steel and textiles only with considerable reservations. Restrictions on steel should be lifted as soon as possible, he added, and those on textiles could only be tolerated temporarily.

Mr. Lambdorff's statement was made in a discussion of imports of textiles, which the EEC is watching closely and which have recently been subjected to a system of import licenses.

Efforts to keep out foreign goods, a protection for domestic industry, he said, would lead to increased pessimism about the possibility of global economic growth and retaliation by other trading countries.

He also warned that it would hinder efforts to raise standards in poorer countries, damage political relations with them and eventually damage free trade even within the EEC.

**Exports Rise 28.4% in South Korea Reports**

SEOUL, May 2 (AP-DJ)—South Korea's exports in the first four months of this year totaled \$3.64 billion, up 28.4 percent from a year earlier, the government reported today.

The January-April figure accounted for 29 percent of this year's export target of \$12.5 billion. Exports in April totaled \$1 billion, up \$40 million from March, but \$222 million from a year ago.

**Italy to Permit Cash Increases**

ROME, May 2 (Reuters)—A 15-month freeze on inflation-linked cash wages in Italy has been lifted in May, giving workers an effective boost in their monthly salary of 40,000-100,000 lire (about \$46-103), industry sources say.

Under the freeze, in effect since February last year, workers earning 6-8 million lire annually had 50 percent of inflation-linked wage rates funneled into government treasury bills which are not negotiable before 1982. Those earning over 8 million lire had all increases put into treasury bills. In all, an estimated \$60 billion lire resulting from the rise has gone into government securities instead of workers' paychecks.

Starting this month, sources said, the inflation rate since February will be reflected in workers' paychecks by the end of the year.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****RCA Develops Videodisc Player**

RCA Corp. says it developed a videodisc player that could retail for less than \$400 and the company expects 1978 earnings to exceed 1977's record \$247 million or \$32.3 a share. The company already has developed the capability to market discs at \$12 each, but President Edgar Griffiths said before deciding to market the system, the company is continuing its efforts to assure a supply of top-quality programming, such as first-run movies, at attractive prices. The president also says the company is maintaining its profit momentum during the second quarter of the year, following record earnings of 72 cents a share reported for the first quarter.

**Alimentaire to Merge into Occidentale**

General Alimentaire, the major French food concern, will split its industrial activities into three new subsidiaries and then merge with its parent company, General Occidentale which owns 97.5 percent of the stock. Minority shareholders will be bought out by through the exchange of one Occidentale share for every two Alimentaire. In all, 29,090 shares of Occidentale will be issued.

**U.S. Auto Inventories Seen Rising**

U.S. auto makers have set robust production schedules for May that, if met, will result in record

**Turks Seek To Extend Bank Debts Also Seek New Loan Of \$650 Million**

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuters)—Turkey is seeking to reschedule about \$2.5 billion in short-term debt held by a group of international banks, Turkish Finance Minister Ziya Muezzinoğlu said today.

The country is also seeking a new loan of about \$650 million from the banks, he said in an interview before leaving for talks with European bankers there.

The result is expected to be a transfer of market share to Italy of about 4 percentage points, leaving them with about 21 percent of the market by the end of 1981.

**Profits Up In Canada**

MONTREAL, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Canadian after-tax corporate earnings rose 7 percent in the first quarter to \$Can.876.2 million from \$Can.818.8 million in the year-earlier period, according to a Wall Street Journal survey of 136 companies.

The latest gain was the eighth quarterly advance, but the smallest since the 1976 second quarter's 2.5-percent year-to-year gain. The latest increase was well below the 1977 fourth-quarter's gain of 16.6 percent.

The biggest factor affecting the reduced earnings gain was the poor showing by mines, which had aggregate profits of \$Can.12.8 million for the 28 companies reporting, down 24.6 percent from a year earlier. Excluding mines, earnings totalled \$Can.753.4 million, up 14.8 percent. Lower metal prices, particularly for copper and zinc, together with over-supply conditions for major metals, pushed the group's returns down.

A brighter spot was the forest-products industry with a 97-percent jump to \$Can.84.7 million, mainly because of the weaker Canadian dollar as industry export contracts are written in U.S. dollars.

Meanwhile, in Ottawa, Statistics Canada reported domestic manufacturers have reported higher new orders and are more optimistic about production prospects. The agency said in its latest survey of manufacturing enterprises that 39 percent said they expect higher output in the 1978 second quarter compared with the first quarter while 14 percent expected lower output and 48 percent anticipated little change.

It was the third consecutive quarterly survey to show increased optimism about production prospects. In the survey of 6,500 manufacturers for the 1978 first quarter, 29 percent expected higher output, 22 percent lower production and 49 percent little change. The agency noted the latest survey reflected a strong shift in expectations from three months earlier.

**Chrysler Wins Approval for Its New Issue Plan**

CENTER LINE, Mich., May 2 (UPI)—Chrysler shareholders today approved the financing plan intended to revitalize the troubled number three U.S. auto maker although officials suffered some blists from angry stockholders.

"We will create a new Chrysler Corporation—more efficient, more competitive and more productive," President Eugene Cafferri said at the company's annual shareholders meeting in this Detroit suburb.

Of the 60 million shares voted, 54.3 percent voted in favor of a management proposal to issue 20 million shares of preferred stock and 40 million of common stock to help finance a \$7.5 billion future product program. The company currently has about 80 million shares outstanding.

Most of the ballots were mailed and counted in advance of the meeting that featured loud protests about the performance of the automaker's top officers. Many shareholders at the session were upset at Chrysler's record \$120 million first-quarter loss and expressed it by jeering and shouting at company officials and called on Chrysler Chairman John Riccardo to "shape up or ship out."

Other stockholders protested the officers' handling of company finances and said they should not receive authority to spend another \$7.5 billion. Mr. Riccardo called the loss a result of a severe winter and resulting sluggish sales of Chrysler cars in North America. "But now we are more encouraged," he said, and he predicted a strong finish for Chrysler sales by the end of the year.

Starting this month, sources said, the inflation rate since February will be reflected in workers' paychecks.

**Continental Oil Sees 'Modest' Gain**

Continental Oil expects that improved earnings in the last nine months of 1978 could allow the company to show a "modest gain" in profits for the year. "It is possible that the amount of the improvement will be more than sufficient to offset the \$64-million impairment incurred in the first quarter" as a result of the coal strike, says chairman Howard Blaustein. Looking to the next decade, he says the company expects average earnings to grow between 10 and 17 percent a year. The main contributor to the long-term earnings growth will be the North Sea, with coal second, he adds.

**Experts Glum on U.S. Inflation Outlook**

Say Trend Unchanged; Little Hope of Slowing

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuters)—Although investors have been heartened by a belief that the Carter administration now is determined to battle inflation, many analysts have a much less optimistic outlook.

While most economists look for the inflation rate to ease to 6-6.7 percent from the high March level because much of the recent rise was related to the severe winter, by mid-summer or so, they see inflation starting upward again. "I don't think the fundamentals have changed at all," says Irwin Kellner, vice-president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust. "I think the consumer price index will be rising at an annual rate of more than 8 percent by the fourth quarter. The market is likely to retreat its steps and lose much of this recent gain."

There are several reasons for the analysts' pessimism on the inflation prospects:

• President Carter's anti-inflation message earlier this month calling for voluntary restraint, most economists believe, offered little hope for slowing inflation. "Any minute I expected to hear Carter saying the inflation won't stop until prices stop rising," says Jerry Jordan, senior vice-president of Pittsburgh National Bank.

• The Fed's recent moves to tighten credit, it even if continued, will not affect price trends much before late 1979 or 1980, analysts say.

• After declining at a 0.6-percent annual rate in the first quarter, the inflation-adjusted gross national product is rebounding strongly in the current quarter. Paul Markowski of Markowski Economic Services expects real GNP to rise at an annual rate of more than 9 percent in the current quarter.

putting upward pressure on the expansion of the money supply, testing the Fed's willingness to restrain it.

• Although the dollar has shown signs of firming lately, its general weakness will continue to mean higher import prices for some time to come.

• Unit labor costs seem likely to rise, analysts say, putting upward pressure on prices. Several economists cite the cost-of-wage agreement as a forerunner of higher wage settlements. Some labor markets appear to be tightening. "We're at full employment now in terms of skilled workers," says Norman Robertson, senior vice-president of Pittsburgh National Bank.

Harold Williams, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission says rosy first-quarter profit statements by some corporations are misleading because they do not reflect inflation. "The economy is not as healthy as it appears to be," he said.

• There's a conflict in the reports of higher earnings. In reality, when they are adjusted for inflation, they are not nearly as high as they appear to be."

Federal fiscal policy threatens more inflation. It is "quite expansionary," says Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources Inc.

A number of private economists have supported a proposal by William Miller, Fed chairman, to cut or defer the President's planned \$24.5-billion tax cut as a way of reducing the amount of fiscal stimulus. Mr. Eckstein, for instance, thinks that such a move would limit upward pressure on interest rates, as the Treasury would have to sell fewer securities in the market place to reduce the federal deficit while other analysts

would prefer to see a cut in federal spending.

With or without a tax cut, most analysts have long been expecting economic activity to slow down late this year. Some, like Mr. Kellner, predict an outright recession early in 1979.

As for President Carter's call for voluntary wage and price restraint, few analysts see that it has much chance for success. Gilbert Heeber, executive vice-president of Philadelphia National Bank, says it "is likely to be ineffective and could be counterproductive." The voluntary program "contains an inherent deficiency. The more mild the program, the easier it is to ignore, the tougher it is, the closer it comes to controls."

That could pose difficult problems for monetary policy. Leif Olsen of Citibank notes that Mr. Miller has forecast a 6.7-to-7 percent rate of inflation in the first quarter, as compared with a year earlier, and 4-to-4.5 percent growth in the inflation-adjusted gross national product. "But both the inflation and the real growth must be financed with money," he says, "and the Fed can't do it if it sticks to its targets for monetary growth."

Karl Brunner, a University of Rochester economist, sees little chance that the Fed will stick to its monetary targets. "The probability is that there will be no systematic use of monetary policy to curb inflation," he says. "If it is used, there will be a substantial slowdown in the economy. That would raise doubt in a pause or stalling, and put pressure on the government to increase economic stimulus next winter."

But with the prospects for economic expansion a shade less optimistic now, the tax reduction proposed by the President is all the more essential," he said, adding that "we will not gain a marked reduction in inflation by drastically and suddenly slowing the pace of economic growth."

**U.S. Raises Estimate On Inflation****Schultze Blames Food Prices, Dollar**

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuters)—The Carter administration has raised its expectation of the nation's inflation rate to 6.7-to-7 percent for 1978 from 6-to-6.5 percent forecast earlier. Charles Schultze, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said today.

He said higher food prices and the devaluation of the dollar are responsible for the increase. Mr. Schultze added that the underlying rate of inflation in the first quarter was 6.6 percent annually, "little different from the 6.4-to-6.5 percent rate of inflation and growth in the inflation-adjusted gross national product." But both the inflation and the real growth must be financed with money," he says, "and the Fed can't do it if it sticks to its targets for monetary growth."

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**Stocks Fall In Active NYSE Trade****Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Standard		Emerson Electric	
1st Quarter	1978	2nd Quarter	1978
Revenue.....	514.70	443.70	569.90
Profits.....	26.40	24.00	46.60
Per Share.....	1.88	1.34	0.77
		6 months	1977
		Revenue.....	1,070.00
		Profits.....	82.00
		Per Share.....	1.44
			1.20

Bankers Life		Grand Union	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue.....	761.56	462.92	1,070.00
Profits.....	0.55	0.34	876.00
Per Share.....			1977
		Revenue.....	385.40
		Profits.....	3.50
		Per Share.....	3.35

Consumers Power		Household Finance	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue.....	607.50	544.10	









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Thursday-Saturday 16:15

**INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES**

Société Anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14, rue Aldringen

Commercial Register: LUXEMBOURG Section B 8722

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
OF SHAREHOLDERS**

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on May 19th, 1978, at 14 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1) To hear and accept the reports of:  
a. the directors  
b. the statutory auditor.

2) To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended December 31st, 1977.

3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended December 31st, 1977.

4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.

5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.

6) Miscellaneous.

The share-holders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one-fifth of the shares issued or two-fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of May 19th, 1978, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

— Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.  
14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

— Cazenove & Co.  
12, Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2.

The Board of Directors.

**21. Sometimes  
letters just  
don't do it.**

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next  
best thing to being there.

**NEW YORK, May 2, 1978 —**  
Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit Tuesday Year Ago

FOODS N.Q. 197  
Cacao A-coco, lb. 1.70 210  
Cafe 4 Sonsos, lb. 1.70 210

TEXTILES 0.64 0.38

Printclotch 40-20 100% vd. 1.64 0.38

METALS 27.00 24.00

Steel billets 100 P.H. ton 21.00 21.00

Steel sheet, 100 P.H. 7.50 7.75

Lead, spot, lb. 0.31 0.31

Copper sheet, 100 P.H. 714-761

Tin 150% 40% 4.87

Zinc, E. St. L. 50% 0.29 0.37

Silver N.Y. oz. 4.75 4.75

Gold N.Y. oz. 169.25 145.25

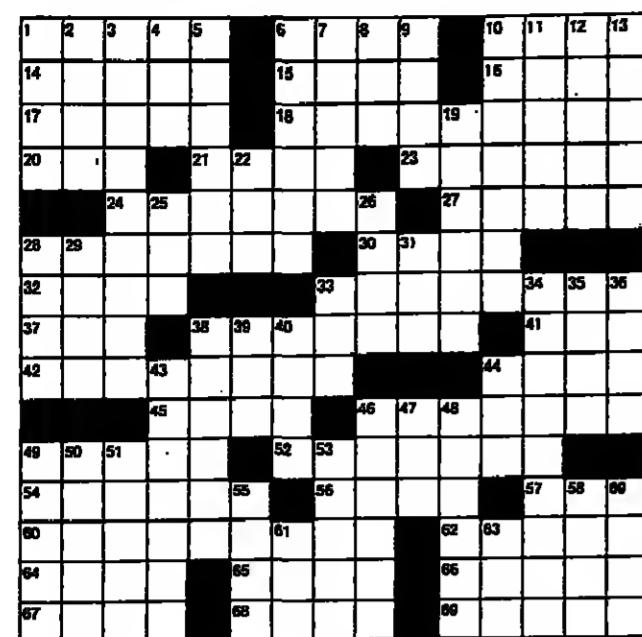
Brass 1.64 1.64

Aluminum 1.64 1.64

Alumina 1.64 1.64



## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

- 1 Rabbit or its fur for a corded fabric
- 2 Duchess of Goya's model
- 3 Like a dotting dowager
- 4 Germ for an invention
- 5 July 23-Aug. 22 babies
- 6 — sanctum
- 7 Senator from Indiana
- 8 Scottish Arctic explorer
- 9 Meat from a calf
- 10 Dishevel
- 11 Prepared to grin and bear it
- 12 Widgeons
- 13 Cooked in a closed pot
- 14 Where crabgrass seems to thrive
- 15 Took umbrage
- 16 Cenozoic or Mesozoic
- 17 "The Insulted and the": Dostoevsky
- 18 Dander
- 19 Brown study
- 20 It acted up in Nov. 1928
- 21 Oda or refectory
- 22 Justled
- 23 Heights occupied by Israel: June 1967

**DOWN**

- 1 Cougar's couch
- 2 Actress Magnani: 1908-73
- 3 Languishes; fades
- 4 De Ré or d'Oléron
- 5 Neurologist's specialty
- 6 Rabelaisian chief
- 7 Roman police
- 8 Prefix with force and form
- 9 SEATO is one
- 10 Meringue ingredient
- 11 Real estate contract
- 12 His law won't be repealed
- 13 Lent adjunct

## WEATHER

	C P	MADRID	C P	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	15 59	Overcast	28 85	Clear
ATHENS	14 57	Cloudy	29 84	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22 72	Overcast	30 84	Overcast
BELGRADE	18 64	Stormy	31 84	Cloudy
BERLIN	9 48	Rain	32 84	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	72 53	Rain	33 84	Cloudy
CAIRO	22 53	Cloudy	34 84	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14 57	Rain	35 84	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19 44	Cloudy	36 84	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13 55	Clear	37 84	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19 44	Overcast	38 84	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7 44	Cloudy	39 84	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7 44	Cloudy	40 84	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17 43	Cloudy	41 84	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12 53	Rain	42 84	Cloudy
GENEVA	11 52	Cloudy	43 84	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8 46	Clear	44 84	Cloudy
ICELAND	22 55	Overcast	45 84	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19 44	Rain	46 84	Cloudy
LISBON	13 55	Clear	47 84	Cloudy
LONDON	8 46	Rain	48 84	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	15 59	Cloudy	49 84	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700  
GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

May 2, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on lower prices. The following numbers of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the M.F.: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (r) — regularly; (1) — irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd:

— Id 1 Boerberg

SF 714.55

Id 1 Grober

SF 652.00

Id 1 Stockber

SF 731.00

BANQUE VON ERNST &amp; CIE:

— Id 1 CSF Fund

SF 18.00

Id 1 ITF Fund N.

SF 1.00

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— Id 1 Capital Int'l

SF 1.00

Id 1 Capital Int'l (U.S.A.)

SF 2.00

CREDIT SUISSE:

— Id 1 Actions Suisses

SF 402.00

Id 1 C.S. Fonds-Bonds

SF 1.00

— Id 1 Energie-Vater

SF 112.50

Id 1 Euro-Vater

SF 1.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— Id 1 Concordre

SF 20.00

Id 1 Int'l Remontend

SF 71.10

FIDELITY IBERMURUA:

— Id 1 Boerberg

SF 714.55

Id 1 Grober

SF 652.00

— Id 1 Stockber

SF 731.00

M.R. RIBERGALIA LTD:

— Id 1 C.P.T. P.M. L.

SF 42.72

Id 1 C.P.T. P.M. Fund

SF 0.00

JAGDINE FLEMING:

— Ir 1 Jordine Japan Fund

SF 71.91

Ir 1 Jordine S.East Asia

SF 12.84

LLOYDS INT MGT PO Box 179 GENEVA 11

SF 307.00

— Ir 1 Lloyds Int'l Growth

SF 318.00

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Inc.:

— Ir 1 U.S. Dollar Fund

SF 1.00

— Ir 1 Sterling Fund

SF 1.00

— Ir 1 Seiro IN.A.V.A.

SF 12.15

SOFIO GROUPE GENEVA

— Ir 1 Portion R. Res.

SF 1.00

— Ir 1 Securities

SF 1.00

SWISS CORP:

— Id 1 Americo-Vator

SF 325.50

Id 1 Bond Invest

SF 410.00

— Id 1 Convert-Invest

SF 100.00

Id 1 Jocem Portfoli

SF 225.50

— Id 1 Swisselite New Ser.

SF 72.50

Id 1 Universal Fund

SF 72.50

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— Id 1 Amerop U.S. Sh.

SF 22.75

Id 1 Bond Invest

SF 60.25

— Id 1 Convert-Invest

SF 100.00

Id 1 Euro Swiss Sh.

SF 64.50

— Id 1 Giroinvest

SF 74.00

Id 1 Giroinvest

SF 24.00

— Id 1 Romatoc-Invest

SF 24.00

Id 1 Romatoc-Invest

SF 12.25

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:

SF 12.70

— Ir 1 Allinvest

SF 12.70

— Ir 1 Euroinvest

SF 17.00

Id 1 Euroinvest

SF 12.70

— Ir 1 Euroinvest

SF 12.70

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## Campbell Drafted First, A Defensive Tackle Next

NEW YORK, May 2 (UPI)—As expected, Earl Campbell of Texas, the Heisman Trophy winner who led the nation in rushing and scoring last season, was selected by the Houston Oilers today to open the 1978 National Football League college player draft. Art Still of Kentucky, a defensive tackle, was selected second, by the Kansas City Chiefs.

Houston obtained the first choice last week by trading tight end Jimmy Giles and four draft choices over the next two years to Tampa Bay. The Oilers then made halfback Campbell only the second player from the University of Texas to be the No. 1 draft choice in the nation. Middle linebacker Tommy Nobis of Atlanta was chosen in 1966.

Campbell was a runaway winner of the Heisman as he carried 267 times for 1,745 yards and averaged 6.5 yards a carry and 158.5 yards a game. He scored 19 touchdowns for 144 points and had 1,855 total yards.

Kansas City, with major defensive problems, selected Still, a 6-foot-5, 245-pound defensive tackle from Kentucky as the second man in the draft.

Still, a unanimous All-American, was named Southeastern Conference Player of the Year after leading the Wildcats in career sacks with 22 for 58 yards in losses.

Exceedingly quick for a man his size, Still once returned a blocked punt 52 yards for a touchdown with a back chasing him.

### Played Two Positions

New Orleans, seeking to improve its offense, chose wide receiver Wes Chandler from the University of Florida. Chandler, who played both running back and receiver last season, caught 25 passes for 490 yards and 6 touchdowns in 1977. He also carried 61 times for 353 yards.

The New York Jets, also looking for offensive help, made a tackle No. 1 choice for the second straight year when they selected Ward of Ohio State and Buffalo quickly followed by naming running back Terry Miller of Oklahoma State.

Ward, a 6-2, 275-pounder, was a three-year starter for the Buckeyes and was an All-American the last two seasons. Miller, a 5-11, 190-pounder, was runner-up to Campbell in the Heisman Trophy balloting. He finished third in the nation in rushing in 1977, carrying 314 times for 1,680 yards and averaging 5.2 yards a game and scored 14 TDs.

### College Track Star

Green Bay named Stanford wide receiver James Lofton and San Francisco wasted no time to take end Ken MacAfee of Notre Dame.

Lofton, a 6-3, 185-pounder, caught 53 passes for 931 yards and scored 12 TDs. He was named most valuable player in the Senior Bowl and was a top college long jumper and sprinter. Lofton started all his senior year and had career totals of 72 receptions for 1,295 yards and 18 touchdowns.

MacAfee, a 6-4, 250-pounder whose father played for the New York Giants, finished third in the Heisman balloting and was named

### Transactions

#### FOOTBALL

#### National Football League

**BALTIMORE COLTS** Acquired Herb Orvis, defensive tackle, from the Detroit Lions in exchange for Eric Scott, wide receiver, and an undrafted choice in the NFL college draft.

**DENVER BRONCOS** Signed Cris Werton, quarterback, to three one-year contracts.

## The Soccer Scene

### From FIFA, a Message of Hope

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, May 2 (IHT)—"In a few weeks time, the most important sporting event—the final tournament of the 1978 FIFA World Cup—will start in Argentina...The World Cup will be transmitted by television, this miraculous innovation of the modern age, and received by 30 countries all around the world, thus making it possible for these 35 nations to be watched by 32 million spectators!"

With those words in FIFA News, the official bulletin of the international soccer authority, Dr. Joan Havelange describes the scale of the tournament that begins in Buenos Aires on June 1. His is a message of hope, as befits the man who, as president of FIFA, holds ultimate responsibility. We share that hope, particularly since we have written before how awesome that responsibility is, bearing the inference of a "guarantee" of safety for all involved.

As a millionaire industrialist in Brazil, Dr. Havelange doesn't need to be told that the modern age has also become one in which international terrorists find the conglomeration of the world's media an almost irresistible platform. And the hosts, having spent the last two years "at war" with their words—with their own guerrillas, will be under no illusions as to the massive, and necessarily intrusive, security that will affect all those who play, watch or officiate at this "most important sporting event."

### Some Stay Away

Who can blame any player who refuses to take part—as some Dutchmen, notably Johan Cruyff, the world's outstanding player, have done? And have we the right, in the circumstances, to expect truly world-class performances, free of nervous distraction?

There are a thousand questions: answers will begin to unfurl under the flags of the 16 finalist nations. These are Argentina, West Germany, Austria, Brazil, Scotland, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sweden and Tunisia.

receiver of the year by the Downtown Athletic Club and was the Walter Camp Foundation Player of the Year.

He caught 54 passes for 797 yards last season in leading the Irish to the national college championship.

### Choice Passed On

Cincinnati, on a choice obtained from Philadelphia, selected Notre Dame's Ross Browner, a 6-3, 250-pounder. Taken as a defensive end, he was the Downtown Athletic Club's Lineman of the Year after finishing sixth in the Heisman balloting. He also was named winner of the Maxwell, Outland and Lombardi Trophies. Browner, a four-year starter, is Notre Dame's all-time leader in sacks.

Seattle, with one of the most porous defenses in the NFL, took Keith Simpson, a cornerback from Stanford. King a 6-5, 270-pounder, was called the best all-around athlete on the team by Memphis State coaches.

The New York Giants, seeking to improve their offensive line, selected Gordon King, a tackle from Stanford. King a 6-5, 270-pounder, was considered one of the quickest linemen on the team despite his size.

Detroit followed by taking another Notre Dame player, defensive back Luther Bradley, a 6-2, 204-pounder. He is Notre Dame's all-time interception leader with 17 as a four-year starter in 46 consecutive games.

### Two Ranked Higher

Cleveland then named linebacker Clay Matthews of Southern California. Matthews, an outside linebacker, is a 6-2, 230-pounder who ranked third on the Trojans in tackles last season with 83. He also had 9 sacks for 65 yards.

Pittsburgh took defensive back Ron Johnson of Eastern Michigan. Johnson, a 5-11, 200-pounder, distinguished himself in post-season play with his aggressive performances, fitting the mold of Pittsburgh's secondary.

Cleveland, on a choice from Los Angeles, took wide receiver Ozzie Newsome of Alabama. Newsome, a 6-4, 210-pounder, caught 36 passes for 804 yards and 4 touchdowns last season, averaging 22.3 yards a carry.

Baltimore named tight end Reese McCall of Auburn. A 6-6, 240-pounder, McCall caught only 3 passes for 35 yards last season in Auburn's run-oriented offense. He is considered a devastating blocker with great speed, and he can catch as he showed with three receptions each in the Senior Bow and East-West game.

Green Bay made a surprising choice by passing up some of the big names and taking Michigan linebacker John Anderson, a 6-2, 212-pounder. He is rated as typical of the Wolverine defenders, an aggressive player who helped lead the club to the Big Ten title.

The Denver Broncos, with only six choices in the draft, took off-tackle Don Lattner of Miami.

St. Louis selected kicker Steve Little of Arkansas. Little, who kicks off, punts and does placekicks, is the NCAA career record holder with 280 points and is the co-holder of the NCAA record for the longest field goal at 67 yards. He made 121 of 131 extra points and was 53-of-59 for field goals, while averaging 44.4 yards per punt. Only 9 of his 72 kickoffs were returned.

### Another Choice

Cincinnati, on its second selection of the first round, selected Blair Bush, a 6-3, 245-pounder from Washington.

Tampa Bay made Gramblion's

Douglas Williams the first quarterback selection of the draft. Williams, 6-3, 215, was the NCAA total offense leader with 3,225 yards, an average of 293.5 yards a game. He hit 181 of 352 passes for 3,286 yards and 38 touchdowns.

New England took a 6-5, 275-pound guard, Bob Cryer of Alabama. The Patriots selected him as insurance if another former Alabama star, all-pro John Hannah, leaves the club in a continuing contract dispute.

### No Interceptions

St. Louis on its second choice of the first round, drafted defensive back Ken Greene of Washington State. Greene, a 6-2, 195-pounder who probably will play strong safety in the pros, did not have any interceptions last season but was considered one of the most dependable athletes on the Washington State club.

Cleveland then traded its pick, which originally belonged to Chicago, to Los Angeles for the Rams' first-round choice and a fourth-round choice.

The Rams named running back Elvin Peacock of Oklahoma, a speedy 6-1, 218-pounder. He carried 121 times last season for 695 yards and 10 TDs, averaging 5.7 yards a carry.

### Weight May Rise

Minnesota selected defensive end Randy Holloway from the University of Pittsburgh. Holloway, a 6-5, 250-pounder who may play as high as 250 pounds, ranked third on the Panthers in tackles with 88. He also had 9 sacks for 65 yards.

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Tampa Bay made Gramblion's



Alberto Juantorena

## Juantorena Strives For Another World

By Thomas Boswell

HAVANA (WP)—A national treasure lies face down in the dust on the track.

From every corner of Pedro Morroco Stadium, feet begin their slow walk toward the fallen "Horse." A moment before, Alberto Juantorena, world track athlete of the year in 1977, had run freely, slapping the palm of a distance runner, teasing a girl and smiling as he jogged past.

In the backstretch, the Horse sat in the sun, cross-legged, meditating to midworkout, his back against the stadium wall. He felt marvelous. This was a day to push his body, sense it, converse with it.

"Some days in training you say, 'This is it.' You feel you can surpass anything you have ever done. At that time you are afraid, because you think you won't make it. That you will hurt yourself," says Juantorena.

### Into a New World

"But you must try or you will never make progress. You feel like an intruder into another world. Sometimes you can reach into that new world where no man has been. Many times you must pull back."

Juantorena, the runner with a conformation like few before him, barrels into a turn, gobbling meters. Suddenly he pulls up, limping, holding his hamstring. He walks, stretches, sits, folds his leg under him, and finally lies face down in the middle of the Tartan track.

The morning sun is already warm. Latin music, sad and slow, drifts across the stadium from the public-address system. A hundred people see Juantorena lying motionless.

### Dialogue With His Body

"They will push themselves until they are badly injured. Then it takes weeks or months simply to get back to where they were. Juantorena talks to his muscles, and they talk back." Nevertheless, out of respect, every athlete, trainer and custodian in the stadium makes the pilgrimage to Juantorena, surrounding him silently as his coach probes the leg leg.

The Horse gets up and limps off the track.

"You are my personal devil," says Juantorena, glaring at his friend, Julio Quintana, who is jabbing a long hypodermic of painkiller into his flank.

"You are the torturer," says Juantorena, as Quintana straps an electric-shock machine around the slightly injured hamstring. "As soon as I feel the muscle pull, I begin thinking about this damn apparatus," says Juantorena, switching easily from Spanish to English.

"It doesn't really hurt," he says, his eyes buggering out in mock pain, his teeth chattering. "It just itches like hell."

For Juantorena, the oedema and shocks and napping injuries and drudgery of running 25 kilometers a day are an inexpensive visa if he can reach the world of sustained speed into which he is always pushing.

### The 800-Meter Sprint

"It was said that 400 meters was the last sprint, but we," he says, meaning himself, "proved in the Olympics that the 800 meters could be run as a sprint."

"Now there is a new challenge. Can the 1,500 meters be run as a dash? That is a new idea which we are caressing. It's a possibility."

Juantorena defies classification and delights in his uniqueness. His goal is simple: to win every world record from 400 meters to 1,500 meters, thereby encompassing the world of powerful, explosive dash men and scrawny, masochistic distance runners on some stunning body.

"You must be loco," he says, "to run 25 kilometers a day."

"And you must be crazy to love a sport when you wait a year, perhaps even four years, for one special day of competition. You become so tense on that day that you must disconnect yourself by listening to music or going to a good movie."

"Is that sensible?" Juantorena asks. "And training," he adds wearily, "I must change scenery. The ocean, the forest, the mountains. They are my sedative."

### Far From the Track

From the bluffs of Matanzas Bay to the mountains of Oriente, Juantorena has taken his mind away from the monotony of Tartan ovals.

"It is bothersome, this aging, this response to biological law," he says. "It makes the task of studying your own body that much more difficult."

At present, Juantorena's mind is split. He sees perhaps his last good chance to crack Lee Evans's world record in the 400 (43.85), which was set in the high altitude of Mexico City, when he competes in Colombia in July. "Everybody is waiting for a world record," he says, smiling.

On the other hand, at 26 he wonders if his speed will deteriorate by 1980. He is determined to win two gold medals again, and the 1,500 seems a far easier companion for the 400—in terms of training technique and schedules—than the 400.

"Those little milers," says the 6-foot-3-3-inch Juantorena, "they bump each other all the time. I do not think they will bump me."

### NFL Lions Get Reluctant Kicker

PONTIAC, Mich., May 2 (UPI)—The Detroit Lions of the National Football League have signed kicker Tom Skladany to a multi-year contract after he refused an earlier trade from the Cleveland Browns to the Los Angeles Rams.

The Lions will give the Browns their third-round draft choice today and a seventh-round choice in 1979.

Skladany, 22, played at Ohio

state from 1973 through 1976. He averaged a Big Ten record of 42.7 yards a punt in his career and holds every major kicking record in Buckeye history.

Drafted second by the Browns

last year, he refused to sign a contract for \$190,000 over three years, insisting on \$200,000. When the Browns balked, he sat out the season and would have been eligible for the draft again had he not been traded.

## Carlton Leads Phillies' Assault

C

